1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

## THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com bined foes of Democracy in its own State, true te its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

The Prohibition Vote.

Next year the Prohibitionists will again have a ticket for President and Vice-President in the field, the National Committee of the party having decided at Chicago on Wednesday to hold their Convention for the nomination of candidates in June, 1888.

In 1884 St. JOHN, their candidate for President, received only 151,809 votes out of a total of 10.048.061, or a proportion of the whole small enough to discourage any except a party so strong in its convictions as the Prohibition. But they have good reason, in the results of State and local elections since 1884, to expect that they will make a much better showing next year. Take, for example, this State, Sr. John's

vote in 1884 was 25.001, out of a total of 1.171. 812. In 1885 Bascom, their candidate for Governor, received 30,867 votes, out of a total of 1 026 209. In 1886 the vote of GRoo, their candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, was 36,414, out of a total of 970,443. In 1887 the vote of Huntington, their candidate for Secretary of State, was 41,849, out of a total vote of 1.034.925.

We see, therefore, that the Prohibitionists of New York have made a gain of 16,846 since 1884, and that, with a decreased total vote, the increase has been steady at every succeeding election. Here in town, it is true, their vote has grown very little from 1,031 for St. John in 1884 to 1,313 for Huntington in 1887, but in other counties their actual and proportionate increase has been great enough to justify alarm among the Republicans, from whom their voters are almost wholly drawn. At the last election, in the counties where GRANT had a majority over Cook, the Prohibition vote was 29,112, as against 17,736 in 1884, or a gain of 11,376, while their total gain in the State was 16.848.

It is, accordingly, in the Republican counties that the Prohibitionists are making their chief advance, and in some of them it has been very remarkable. In Steuben, for instance, their vote has nearly doubled, having increased from 904 in 1884 to 1,761 in 1887 Here they made their famous tent campaign last summer, and their success will probably stimulate them to renewed and stronger efforts next year, for with a further gain of less than a thousand votes they will wipe out the Republican majority in the county.

In the great Republican stronghold of St. Lawrence, however, we observe that their advance has been slight. They cast only 711 votes for HUNTINGTON, as against 314 for ST. JOHN; but in Chautaugus, another county relied upon for large Republican majorities they increased from 540 in 1884 to 1,261 in 1887 The Prohibitionists in this State are there-

fore pretty sure to bring sorrow to the Republicans next year.

### Paris Agog.

Sensations and novelties are dear to the Parisian, but he seems likely to have a glut of them just now. The streets and the Senate House are more exciting than the play What with stage shocks, state strokes, and thunder claps, actual or apprehended, in the political arena, M. GRÉVY has treated Paris to a coup de théatre; behind M. FERBY stalks reaction plotting coups d'état, while over Belleville and the faubourgs gather clouds portending communistic coups de foudre.

But while the situation remains bewilderingly complicated, and none would as yet venture to predict the final outcome, some of the chief actors in the whirling transformation scene have begun to get clearer notions of each others' purposes, and also of each others' wire-pulling abilities. If, for instance. Paris politicians could be polled today, they would doubtless acknowledge with a close approach to surly unanimity that they are bables, compared with M. FERBY. Certainly M. CLÉMENCEAU, when he joined in the assault on M. GREVY, had, no more than M. ROCHEFORT OF M. DÉROULÈDE, a suspicion that the Presidential chestnut he was pulling from the fire was der tined for the delectation of the Tonquin speculator. He ought to have known beforehand, though he evidently did not even guess, how much strength M. FERBY had been quietly recruiting among the moderate Republicans in the Senate and the Chamber. Neither should he a month ago have refused to deem it credible that Bishop FREPPEL would read to the assembled Conservatives a letter from the Vatican requesting them vote for that lieutenant of GAMBETTA who had most zealously obeyed the mandate given by their old chief to the Radicals: "In ciericalism see your enemy!"

There was nothing incredible about it. For so had GEORGE MONK been one of the most unflinehing and fanatical of CROMWELL'S Puritan lieutenants, and for that very reason he was able to split the forces of the Parliament to confuse public opinion, and bring back the Church and King. Whether M. FERRY is big enough for the rôle of Monk, events will show. But he is said to have been lavish of large promises even for small services during the last forty-eight hours, and we cannot take for granted that such a letter as that read by Monsignor FREPPEL-a letter with from 200 to 300 votes behind it-would come unsolicited or be unremembered by the quondam opponent of the Catholic religion.

If on Thursday the Senate had testified some sympathy for M. Grevy, he might at the last moment have baffled his assailants. For with the consent of that body he could have dissolved the Parliament and appealed to the country, after taking the precaution of inviting the still popular BOULANGER to form a Cabinet. There is reason to believe that BOULANGER would have accepted the overture and could have prevailed upon influential members of the Radical Left and Extreme Left to join him in a Ministry ad interim. But when, in the face of M. Grevy's notification of changed intentions, not only the Cham-

AND A STREET, AND ASS.

ber of Deputies, by a vote of 531 to 8, but the Senate also, by a vote of 264 to 8, announced that they should wait for the promised mes sage of resignation, it must have been patent even to the President himself that his last card, a Boulanger Ministry, had been played too late.

Should the result of the campaign directed against M. GREVY be the election of M. JULES FERRY to the Presidency, the present leaders of the Radical factions will be seriously damaged in public confidence. It was their duty to count the cost of their proposed operation, to accurately compute the number of votes they could control in the joint session of the Houses, and to fix in advance upon a candidate upon whom their strength could be concentrated. Then they would not have had to try with desperation at the eleventh hour to undo all that they had done. When the crisis is over they may find themselves held up to popular derision as having been throughout this business the playthings and tools of FERBY.

### Canadian Anthracte.

Pennsylvania flung her anthracite into the Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 free list. 'Twas a mock heroic concession on the part of the stanchest protection State Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 in the Union, impregnable in her supposed monopoly of the purest and most condens We can imagine that Pennsylvania, disclaiming in the Ways and Means Committee room the imputation that she would tax the Gulf Stream and levy a duty on the east wind, dramatically cried out: "Here is our most important interest, coal. We sacrifice it freely. We fling our anthracite into the free list. Inundate the United States with foreign anthracite!" We love Pennsylvania, and we would that in her lusty confidence she had not given occasion for the laughter that rang through that committee room as she thus pitched her anthracite coal outside of the tariff. She had protected her bituminous coal and shale with a seventy-five cents per ton duty, and it is an ugly proverb that they laugh best who laugh last. Canada is laugh ing. Canada has anthracite. Pennsylvania has lost her monopoly!

Anthracite in place is mined on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at a station named Banff, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. The vein now worked is seven feet thick. Analysis of this coal shows it to be within two per cent, as good as the very best of Pennsylvania's anthracite. It is now shipped at Vancouver, the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific to San Francisco and Portland. The Dominion's political railroad has stretched one of its arms down to Oregon and California, and is silently taking possession of those markets. The Canadian anthracite is quietly fed in small lots to San Francisco and Portland consumers. They cunningly keep it out of the newspapers, and make no noise.

Unless Pennsylvania takes effectual measures at this session of Congress to exclude the Canadian Pacific Railway from any and all share in the domestic commerce of this country, and otherwise protects her anthracite, these are the conditions of the competition she has got to face. On her side is the advantage of a two per cent. superiority in her coal. What is that practically worth in a competitive market and in general consumption? On the side of the Canadian Pacific are the advantages of capital and position. This political railway is literally the Canadian Dominion on wheels, and the mine at Banff and all other mines to be opened on that mineral range will have the money and taxable resources of Canada behind them. It is a possible thing for Pennsylvania to see anthracite competitively sold in California and Minnesota, not only at the sheer cost of mining, but at much less than that cost. Her coal operators have got to bankrupt Canada before they can break the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Now, unfold your maps and see where Banff is, and see where is Vancouver, the Canadian Railway's seaport terminus on the Pr 'de. Measure the short distance between the two. Then look east, and see how short is the way from Banff to a point in Canada north of our Fort Benton. There is a railway three-quarters British from Benton ana and around through tana's wonderfully rich mining centre. Could Pennsylvania sell a pound of her anthracite in Montana against the Canadian Pacific without a tariff? Look at the mar again and measure the distance from Banff to St. Paul and Minneapolis by existing rail, all British, or three-quarters British. Under free trade could Pennsylvania keep one ton of her coal trade in Minnesota against the determination of the Dominion railway owners to monopolize that market with their own anthracite? Coke is an immense Pennsylvania interest. It is largely consumed in Montana's smelting works. Could the Connelsville producers hold their ground against Canadian anthracite free of duty?

It is not the business of the United States to make profitable the investments of British capital in colonial railways in North America, by letting them run through our territory and share our domestic commerce. 'Tis our policy and our duty to exclude them. The thieving, sucking antenne of the Canadian devil flah railways, fatally stretching over our territory, must be cut short off Our sufferance thus far of their repulsive piracy has been weak and unstatesmanlike.

#### The Cost of the State Civil Service Commission.

We are indebted to the Hon. JOHN JAY, President of the Civil Service Commission of the State of New York, for a complete set of the annual reports of that body since its organization in 1883. Perhaps some time we may find leisure to peruse the voluminous literature with which Mr. JAY has kindly endowed us.

Mr. Jay also sends us a communication in regard to the public usefulness of the Comission during the past year. We print his letter in another column.

It will be seen that Mr. JAY nowhere explicitly denies the statement to which he takes exception in general terms, namely, that the net result of the competitive examination system during the year from Oct. 1, 1886, to Oct. 1, 1887, was the appointment of five persons in the State departments, while the expenses of the Commission during the same period were \$18,052.17, making the average cost of providing an office for the applicant and a cierk for the office by the Chinese method a little over \$3,600.

What Mr. Jay does assert-so far as we are able to understand his letter—is that the statistics of the Commission for the past year are not yet available, and cannot be known until the annual report appears next January. Then he goes on to wander through the figures of 1886 and other past years, and to pronounce a general eulogium upon the work of the Commission and the merits of the Eatonian system.

We are aware that Mr. Jay's annual re port for the present year has not yet been published; but with all due respect to him we must say that that fact does not close to us every source of information respecting the achievements of the Commission.

Mr. Jay complains of misrepresentation, but he does not justify his complaint.

4 4 2

than five offices in the State departments were filled by the competitive examination system during the time in question? If he makes that statement explicitly, we shall cheerfully take his word for it and put on

record the correction he desires. Do we understand Mr. Jay to deny that the expenses of the Commission for the same period amounted to the large sum of \$18,052 If so, will he be kind enough to say so in plain English?

That would be the proper way to "correct the injurious impression in regard to the working of the Act."

As Mr. Jay has seen fit to publish his letter in another newspaper in advance of its ap-pearance in The Sun, we may remark that, while the communication with which he favors us is dated at Albany on Nov. 22, it comes to us bearing the postmark of Station D. New York city, and the registry date of Nov. 25.

This circumstance leads us to suggest that Mr. JAY might also inform the public to what extent the monthly meetings of the Commission have been held in Albany during the past year, and to what extent they have been held in the New York Hotel in this town, and at what additional expense to the taxpayers of the State.

### Tinkering the National Bank Laws

The Comptroller of the Currency has taken the trouble to prepare a codification and revision of the National Bank laws to be submitted to Congress at its approaching session. His avowed purpose is to make the business of banking under the national system easier and more profitable, in order to save the system from the speedy death which now threatens it.

With the extinction of national bank circu lation, which will follow inevitably the ex tinction of the national debt, the only rea son for the existence of banks supervised by the Federal Government will also pass The very title of the officer who away. exercises this supervision--the Comptroller of the Currency-demonstrates the fact. Except for the interest of the public in the soundness of a circulating medium which is used all over the country, there is no more need for a national bank system than there is for a national fire insurance aystem or a national manufacturing act. All the legitimate business of banking, such as receiving deposits, discounting notes and dealing in money generally, can be much better regulated by each individual State than by one central bureau at Washington. The abolition of the present national banking department as soon as the national bank cir culation is fully retired will be no loss to the country and a great relief to the present overburdened Federal Government.

### The Old and the New.

Hear how the leading Mugwump represen ative of New England, the Boston Herald still strives for happiness by coddling the notion that the President tried to recall the

"We prefer as yet to believe the original statement as being more in accordance with the character of the President."

Our esteemed Mugwump contemporary must recognize the fact that Mr. CLEVE-LAND's character as a Mugwump and his character as a Democrat are of a radically different nature. The first won the approval of the Mugwumps, while the second naturally attracts the commendation of Democrats and so long as it is shown, the Democrats are little disposed to criticise its manifesta-

tions, no matter how extreme in character No one will be surprised at Mugwump dissatisfaction with the President's new de parture in the Fellows case, but it afforded great satisfaction to the Democrats, and they have not hesitated to express their sentiments: and if the Herald thinks that the performance in question was not in ac cordance with Mr. CLEVELAND's character. we advise it to discard its old prejudices and apply its mind to studying Mr. CLEVE-

### For Union and Progress.

LAND'S character anew.

We stand up to defend labor organization, ences in THE SUN, which is a strict union office, from the foundation up to the roof.

It is through a sound system of organization that the interests of labor can best be promoted in these times.

Many of the unions of this city are well managed by able and honest men, and have proved to be highly advantageous to their members. We uphold them in their good work, and shall always encourage them to We object only to bogus concerns manipu-

lated by shams for their own profit. These are the very worst enemies of true and genuine labor organizations. They rob the honest men whom they entrap; they lead them into troubles and leave them in the lurch. The working people of New York are find

ing out these plausible humbugs, and marching away from their camps, which are becoming deserted. It is a satisfactory spectacle.

Labor organization will spread and flourish all the more when tomfoolery and quinnfoolery are driven to the wall.

To our esteemed contemporary, the Philaadelphia Record, we would say that the Hon. JOHN G. CABLISLE is a statesman of prolonged and tried service in the business of the country, and the fact that he may prefer to reduce the revenue in a manner that will be agreeable to the United Democracy, rather than burst the tariff or burst" journals like the Record. does not justify the disposition lately manifested by our contemporary to indulge in personal attacks. SINGEBLY and Mr. CARLIBLE have Brother SINGERLY has thought, been perfectly in accord on the revenue question everything has been lovely, as it should have been. But now that serious work is expected the Record's impression seems to be that Mr. CARLISLE isn't such a harum-scarum free trader after all, and it begins to indicate its displeasure in the manner of a political opponent of long standing.

This ought not to be. In spite of his disap-

pointment, Brother SINGERLY should emulate the lovely temper of his gentle Holstein cows rather than the highly aggressive character o an old bull of Alderney.

The United Labor party, which can always raise plenty of funds, should forestall EDWARD ATKINSON by buying up the maritime provinces, which could then be steered upon Mr. GEORGE's theory. The land tax upon the landlords there could be supplemented by a water tax upon the mariners, justified by the fact that the unearned increment of the fishermen upon the seas is far greater than that of the tillers of the soil.

The quarrel in the United Labor Committee, which has been brewing ever since the fizzle in the November election, and which broke out furiously at the meeting of Thursday night. involves some of the most noisy leaders, including the Secretary, who was degraded from office and driven out of the party. Secretary BOGART was denounced as a renegade, and the other delegates of the Eighth Assembly district, who were just as bad, were hooted out of the hall. Delegate HAWKES declared that the party but he does not justify his complaint.

Do we understand him to assert that more of the First Assembly district was informed

Delegate ARCHIBALD, who had handled the party's funds, grew wild as he huried his redhot bolts hither and thither. It looked at times as though there was about to be a scrimm that would put an end to the career of the party. Such are the men who reel along under the flag of "United Labor." and boast of purifring politics.

The Cincinnati Enquirer prints a letter from the editor of a newspaper "known throughout the length and breadth of the land and a Democrat in politics," who is in favor of Fire Alarm FORABER for President. The letter is given, without the name either of the writer or of the journal he conducts, as follows:

"New York, Nov. 11, 1667
"Dran -: HERRY Invino asked me last night abo

his friend Blaima's chances for 1898. I replied that he had none whatever, and that the only Republican who had was J. B. Foranze.

"Groven is good enough for me, for he was always full of horse sense when I knew him as a modest citize f Buffalo. No man can be a very bad President, for the

reunaid. No man can be a very bad Fresident, for the seople wouldn't stand it. "The —— (referring to his paper) meddles little in politics. If I ever do vote for a Republican, it shall be for J. B. F." Our esteemed Cincinnati contemporary adds

that if this unnamed paper "should espouse the cause of any Presidential candidate in

1888, it would wield a tremendous influence.

not only in New York but in almost every State of the Union." It is lucky that we don't know the name either of such a powerful journalist or of his powerful journal; because, if we knew them, we

might be frightened.

Gen. Sheridan makes the recommendation that the regular army be increased by 5,000 men. The regular army, which is the costliest military machine of its size that exists in this world, is already large enough for all the service it has to do.

The robbery in a Twenty-third street car Saturday night is another count in the indictment against that intolerable nuisance, the the car the robbery would have been impossible. One man cannot do two men's work, and it is a fraud both on him and on the public to expect that he can. There is no guarantee that women, or men either, for that matter, can be protected from footpads who will take the trouble to notice that there are only a few passengers in the car. With nobody on the rear platform and only two or three persons in the car, to snatch a woman's pocketbook or a man's watch and to escape is not difficult. Give the "jigger" a conductor or take it off!

The Pennsylvania miners now on strike have adopted a course worthy the wisdom of Solomon. They have unanimously chosen, as arbitrators in their case, three renowned Philadelphia editors whose names we would like to print in a round robin, because we do not know which name to put first-George WASHINGTON CHILDS, WILLIAM SINGERLY, and Col. ALEXANDER KIMBERLY McCLURE. It is a choice such as could be made in no other city than the one which is under the guidance of these three fair-minded and wealthy gentlemen, who justly command the homage of the grimy and horny-handed toilers of the coal pits. All the miners in Pennsylvania, all the peo ple of Philadelphia, all the citizens of the whole United States will place implicit confidence in the justice of the unanimous judgment of these three unparalleled arbitrators, McClurg, SINGEBLY, and CHILDS.

The full returns of the vote upon the ques tion of dividing Dakota, should it become a State, into two, have been returned, and there will be no division. Thirty-six of the eighty six counties voted for division and fifty against it, the final majority being about 3,000. This result is satisfactory for at least one reason. There was a proposition, if the State had bee divided, to call the two portions North Dakota and South Dakota respectively, and such a manifestation of the supreme commonplace would have been a discouraging feature in the fresh and booming West.

Such popular fairs as are now held in this city are not only the means of enjoyment to their promoters and visitors, but also agencies for raising vast sums of money. Even hard-hearted men are melted into generosity under the warm beams of the fair managers the fairs. Thus the alumni of the Normal College are raising a library fund by the fair at the Hotel Brunswick. Thus the Free Masons are raising a building fund by the ladies' fair at Masonie Temple. Holy Family is filling its treasury at the fair in the quarters of he Association for Befriending Young Girls. Thus the Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn has recruited its finances. Thus the Church of the Holy Innocents is enlarging its decoration fund. Thus next week's fair at the Church of the Heavenly Rest will furnish the means for charitable work. These things are all very pleasant incidents of this cold month of December. which will come to an end in the merry season of the holidays. They give happiness to the young ladies, cheerful evenings to the young men, and good will to everybody who enjoys

Within a short time we have taken observation of the management of some strikes by the Knights of Labor and of others by th unions organized under the Federation of Labor. It has happened that the ways of the for-mer body have been far more offensive and yet less successful than those of its rival. The managers of strikes for the Knights are pretty sure to resort to bluster at the very outset, and thus raise an opposition which is apt to drive them to the wall in the long run. The Federationists seek rather to enter into peaceful negotia tions, and thus are often able to gain the desired end. Contrast the management and the fail the shoemakers' strikes in Worcester and Philadelphia with the management an success of the brewers' strike in Milwaukee. The former was the work of the Knights, the latter of a body in the Federation of Labor.

We are asked whether we have noticed that the new daily newspaper, the *Press*, is a close copy of THE SUN in typographical makeup. This is a compliment to THE SUN, but one to which we are accustomed. In all probability no newspaper's appearance was ever so much copied as that of THE SUN has been As a rule, the newspapers in which the face of THE SUN is reflected are among the brightes in the cities where they are published. But type does not make THE SUN any more than swallows make a summer.

The Iowa Prohibitionists are pining for still more prohibitory prohibitive legislation Your Prohibitionist will never admit that his system is wrong. He always insists that something is the matter with the machinery, but that the principle 's all right. What more car be done to stop the lowa folks from buying rum? Why not propose a constitutional amend ment to the effect that anybody in Iowa found drinking intoxicating beverages shall be con-demned to read the Chicago Times? Such a provision would in a few months make every owan a testotaler. Of course a few hundred convicted topers might be driven to suicide by the punishment of the crime.

Probably, however, the United States Supreme Court would declare such an amendment unconstitutional, as involving cruel and unusual punishment. How natural it was that when Most com-

plained of his cell in the Tombs the rotund

### Warden should have exclaimed "Rats!" The United Democracy.

From the Philadelphia Press The year has witnessed no political event of larger interest than the advance of the Cleveland Administration to the position marked out for it by Tax New York Sun. It is a triumph for Tux Sun, somewhat tardy, but final and complete.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

For many years the blood of New York, who had on casion to eat in one of the chop houses exclusively for men, laid aside his hat while cating, just as he would at home or at a hotel table where ladies were pre norm or at a note table where sales were present. An enew fashion is for men to keep their hats on their heads, and any one who religiously observes the good old way is considered vulgar, new, and inexperienced in the ways of fashionable men of New Tork.

Some of the deaf men of the town, who are sensitive some of the dear men of the town, who are sensitive and feel as frisky as in the blossoming days of several decades ago, can now be seen dawding in the corridors of up town hetels or in the lebbies of the theatres, with peculiarly accommodating canes. The canes are silver-handled, similar to those used by the mashers, but just under the handle, and running out to the edge, is a tiny allver tube. When one of the ancient dandles talks with aliver tube. When one of the ancient dancies taiks with you the sliver handle of the cane is held closely but nat-urally to his ear. The little tube in the handle sois as an ear trumpet, and is about a million times prettier than the old-fashioned tin pans used by deaf people.

The letter published in Tax Sux recently, in which was advanced the argument that the use of hair oil may prevent baldness, attracted a great deal of attention, and brought to light the curious fact that in some of the principal barber's shops not a drop of oil has been used for years, though difteen years ago nearly every man had als hair well greased before it was dressed. The barbers are putting the oil bottles back on the counters. The theory that oil helps the growth of the hair is not new. Balzac, in one of his novels, explained that while it would restore life to dead hair cells, it would often open cells that were closed up, and thus start retarded growth

The upper end of Manhattan Island, above and at the sides of Central Park, is rapidly becoming the seat of a surpassingly beautiful residence district which puts turray Hill to the blush. The great blocks are lined with Murray Hill to the blush. The great blocks are lined with dwellings, among which few are alike. Marble, granite, brick and terra cotta, freestone and brown stone following one another in designs remarkable for their originality. Here and there are quarters where the houses are mansions each in its little framing of lawn. Money, taste, and comfort reign in this new New York. The down-town blocks of brown-stone boxessem draws. The down-town blocks of brown stone boxes seem dreary

when one returns to them.

On free days the Metropolitan Museum of Art is densely crowded with visitors. It is often difficult to pass along the aisles between the rows of statuary and the cases of curios. The picture galleries are equally crowded, the Wolfe collection being always the most sought and admired. Men at the door force visitors to eliver up all canes and umbrelias on entering, so that the universal human habit of poking whatever is admired shall not be indulged in.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett did not buy Gallgnani's Hessenger, the English daily of Paria, after all. After he had arranged to do so and had taken charge of the office and begun to issue the paper, but before he had paid for the property, the owners appeared to him to be seek ing to gain an undue advantage over him. They though he had spent too much on the property to be willing to back out, no matter how they tricked him. He did back out, however, and establis ed a new journal of his own, the European Herald. It returned at the end of the first thirty days the profit he had supposed he lewing in that city, and the Parisians of all classes take very kindly to the imported practice. Special num-bers of the paper are now issued to meet incoming steamers from America, giving the passengers all the home news since the day they left New York. The constituency of the European Herald is the American col-ony and the English colony in Paris, and n summer the 0.000 Americans who travel on the Continent.

The latest thing in clocks is attracting the beauties on their afternoon saunter along upper Broadway. It is a dog in bronze or gilt, the dial is between the fore and hind legs, and the wagging of the tail and lapping of the tongue represent the pendulum movement. The tongue and the tail move, perhaps, with too much precision to be lifelike; but still the curious think it is a show.

James A. Bailey is not the first man in the business of entertaining the public to have a special car in which to travel. Adelina Patti, Nodjeska, and Mrs. Langtry have all used gorgeous coaches hired for them. The circus man is unique, however, in that his car is to be built to his order, and to carry his family and servants, his books and piano, his canaries and his telephone.

The men who have to endure winter weather out of doors are seldom so foolish as to try to warm them-selves with alcohol. Policemen and car drivers find it most difficult to keep their feet warm, and almost unani-mously declare in favor of woollen stockings for the purpose. A trick that all try at first is the putting of ed pepper in their shoes, but this makes the feet tender and if persisted in does them serious harm. When the body needs warming hot coffee is usually conceded to be as good a drink as any.

It is remarked that the nattily dressed gamblers who

float about Madison square and loiter by the Fifth Ave-nue. Hoffman, Delmonico's, St. James, and other hotels in that daxling neighborhood, are considered about as temperate a set of men as this or any other town can produce. They are exceedingly sociable, talk clever on the news of the day, some of them appear to have a on the news of the day, some of passing events, and when mighty clear perception of passing events, and when they are asked to drink they smile blandly, the majority of them showing excellent teeth, and reply, "Well, I guess a little lime juice and seltzer will suit me." It is their favorite drink.

There is an old fashioned millionaire who lives at Second avenue and St. Marks's place who is so fond dogs, and particularly of a pet St. Bernard, that he pays a man \$15 a week to devote his time to exercising and caring for the dog. It should be incidentally remarked however, that the St. Bernard cost the million

#### Move on, Pulitzer!-Repudiated by his Ease, From the Hebrew Standard

Our popular Mayor has written many letters that will serve as models of letter writing for many years to come, but in none of his episties has he displayed such consummate ability as in that written en the local canvass. With an audacity unparalleled even in editorial arrogance, the boss of a would-be Demecratic paper dictates with singular success to the party which his paper has always opposed the nominees for a quasi-judicial and a judicial office, and upon that hebby tries to establish his superiority, and bring his paper into still greater notoriety. The reputation of a man upon whom a large family depends for their sustenance, and who has been lauded to the skies in the columns of the very same paper which now trails his name in the dust, is exposed to public contumely, his honor, his professional and private character is bespattered with mud, his poverty dragged to the public light, and all for the purpose of establishing the autecracy of the "brooding Buddha," as Mayor Hewitt designates him.

We Jews have a special interest in this would-be "Sahib" of the Bohemian tribe. He happens to be of Jewish extraction, which he denies, however, for some reason or other, probably as an impediment to certain ambitious designs of his. He is a Jew who does not want to be a Jaw. And the peculiarity of it is that this unhely ambition of the said editor to lord it over the people and dictate to them who they should select and whe not, will probably be laid at the door of the Jews, who he has denied, and who have never been anxious to count him as their own.

The Jews are never guided in their political judgment by either sectarian or national prejudices, but they have the duty of disclaiming any responsibility in the work of one who is credited to them as one in race and blood, and with whom no affiliation of any kind exists. However, the best mode of repudiating the neferious political manouvrings of this man of intrigue is by voting against the man who has been selected by him as the tool of his ambition, by showing to the people that they have no sympathy with the man who proves a traitor to bis party and a treacherous friend to his new allies. Is is quite natural that he should act thus. The man who will deny his race and religion for the sake of ambition. social standing, or whatever motive, will betray his po litical friend, will betray his party, if his aspiration is served thereby.

#### A Colored Member of the Committee for Celebrating Washington's Inauguration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have ust read in this morning's issue of the able and newsy Sun a reference to the meeting in Mayor Hewitt's office to forward the arrangements for celebrating the cetennial of the inauguration of Washington as Presiden mbering that Crispus Attacks of Boston was

among the first patriots to shed his blood and gi among the first patriots to shed his blood and give up life for American independence, and remembering that colored soldiers fought under. Washington, and that in many other ways the ancestors of the colored Americans of this reneration had a hand in returning the way for this "government of the people, fir the people, and by the people." I write to express the hope had a prominent colored citizen of New York may be not of the Executive Committee, and if nominations were in order I would nominate Philip A. White, the wholesale druggist.

New York, Dec. 1.

New York, Dec. 1.

New York, Dec. 1. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

### Judas an Object of Contempt.

From the Raisigh News and Observer.

The Hebrew Standard is severe in the extreme The Heavier standard is severe in the extreme on Editor Philitzer as a renegade from his race and a man who is ashamed of his lineage. If the charge be true, the person assailed can hardly expect anything else than the contempt of self-respecting men of what ever race or creed.

Don't risk anything with a stubborn cough when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sort lange and throats are speedly helped by it.—Ads.

A LETTER FROM MR. JOHN JAY. What Boes It Cost the State to Select Clerks

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The attention of this Commission has been called to the following statement in an editorial pub-

"Under the operation of the Civil Service act of the State during the year from Oct. 1, 1886, to Oct. 1, 1887, as we understand, the net result of the competitive examination system was the appointment of five persons in the State departments." After giving a note of the excenses of the Civil Service Commission during the same period as amounting to \$18,052.17 you remark: "That is to say, the average cost of providing an office for the applicant and a little over \$3,600," And you add, "It strikes us this is excessive."

I beg leave on behalf of the Civil Service Commission to say that the statement is inexact, and to correct the injurious impression in regard to the working of the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the State, given by the statistics thus cited, and which are er-

and improve the civil service of the State, given by the statistics thus cited, and which are erroneous in these particulars.

1. No statistics of the examinations beld "under the operation of the Civil Service act in this State from 1st October, 1885, to 1st October, 1887, "have been published by the Commission; and they cannot be known until they shall appear in the fifth annual report of the Commission to be made in January, 1888.

2. Under the operation of the "Act to regulate and improve the civil service of the State," passed in May, 1883, and amended in May, 1884, it is provided that the system shall extend to the cities of the State, and that the rules as prescribed by the Mayors or subsequently modified, "shall take effect upon the approval of the New York Civil Service Commission." The reports of this Commission contain the statistics of all the examinations, competitive and non-competitive, which are held under the rules prescribed by the Governor for the State, or approved by this Commission for the cities.

3. The fourth report of this Commission, made Jan. 8, 1887, gives:
The number of persons in the service of the State, excessive of cities subject to civil service rules.

The number of persons in the service of the State, excussive of cities, subject to civil service rules. The number in the city of New York. In the city of Brooklyn. In other cities, as reported.

Total.....

During the year 1886 the persons examined sere as follows:

4,007 Seventy per cent, of these had been educated in the public schools.

Persons appointed under the rules to classified positions: In the State In New York city...

.2.035 For the convenience of applicants the examinations are held throughout the State, and during the present month such examinations were held at Albany, Anburn, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ithaca, Middletown, Newhorgh, New York, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica. The examinations in the great cities are numerous. The system includes a variety of classified positions, as you may see by the enclosed list marked A, which, although not complete, shows more than a hundred by the enclosed list marked A, which, although not complete, shows more than a hundred. With the view of securing the highest aid in the execution of the law and of making the examinations as practical and satisfactory as possible, many private citizens of position and character throughout the State have been asked to not as examinations. The supervisors of State examinations. The names of those serving during the present year in this capacity (given in the enclosed memorandum B), and embracing gentlemen of the highest professional eminence, may enable

memorandum B), and embracing gentlemen of the highest professional eminence, may enable you to judge of the strength and confidence which such a force has added to the State policy established by the act, and of the guarantee which their services afford to the State and to the applicants, that no taint of partisanship will impair the public confidence in the fairness of the awards. It is significant of the growing appreciation of the thoroughness, the fairness, and practical value of the examinations, that one of our great public corporations has asked to be advised of the successful names, with a view to filling a vacancy in its engineering staff. The tributes paid to the admirable working of the competitive system its engineering staff. The tributes paid to the admirable working of the competitive system in New York and Brooklyn by Mayor Grace, Mayor Low, and Mayor Whitney, and the testimony borne by the high officers of the State and National Governments to the competitive system, will appear by a set of our reports which I have requested the secretary at Albany to send you. In the third report you may find at pauces 88 to 93 the thoughtful comments of Govs, Cleveland and Hill on the character and progress of the reform. Experience has already shown what Gov. Cleveland predicted, that the scheme would be found practicable and effective; and the testimony even of its opponents has confirmed the belief expressed by Gov. Hill, that the system is fairly insugurated;

and effective; and the testimony even of its opponents has confirmed the belief expressed by
Gov. Hill, that the system is fairly fusugurated;
that the instrumentalities for applying it are
judicious and thorough, and that "to secure
the full measure of its benefits it is essential
that public officers accept its provisions and
cooperate in good faith in applying them."
You will gather, sir, from this answer to your
remarks, that this Commission regards it as
within its province to vindicate, as occasion
may demand, the policy and working of the
act which it has been appointed to execute
against any misapprehension calculated to
mislead and prejudice the public or to encourage the anti-reform wings of both parties,
which, despite their State and and National
pledges, are seeking to repeal or annul the act which, despite their State and and National pledges, are seeking to repeal or annul the act to regulate and improve the civil service. Believing that whatever your general views as regards the system, you will cheerfully recognize our right to correct erroneous statements, however unintentional the error, touching the extent and details of our own work. I beg leave to ask you to print this note (not including the memoranda of position and names enclosed rather for your own information), and I have the honor to be, sir, resprectfully yours, John Jax.

President of the N. Y. Civil Service Commission. Albany, Nov. 22.

Still in the Affdavit Business. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Without desiring at all to meddle in any dispute between Tax Son and World, we would like the privilege of calling your attention to certain erroneous statements and in sinuations in your editorial entitled "His Contortions. published in Tax Sun of the 22d inst. We do not believe ou would have made the statements and insinuation you would have made the statements and insinuations referred to had you been aware that they are entirely at variance with the facts. We presume, of course, you will give to this correction equal publicit with the editorial referred to, as being only fair to those with the editorial referred to, as being only fair to those with the editorial referred to, as being only fair to those show of the facts? Our charges to the World for paper are made each day for what has actually been used on their presses, and for that only, so that it is necessary for us to know, and we do know, each day just how much paper is used. Moreover, as our charges are based on the number of such sheets of eight pages each used, we necessarily know the number of such sheets printed and a very short and simple calculation will show us whether the circulation claimed—the evening edition being four pages, the morning edition twelve, and the Sunday edition thirty, usually—agrees with the paper consumed.

You sheak of "his alleged Brooklyn and Jersey editions, every copy of which he counts as two copies." It is alleged Brooklyn and Jersey editions, every copy of which he counts as two copies. The constitution of the shows the free short these editions, which is the shows the free short these editions, which is the shows the free short these editions, which differ only from the New York of these editions, which differ only from the New York of these editions, which differ only from the New York of these editions, which he pages are counted but once, and hy having two are for that number of complete copies of 10, 12, or 14 pages, as the case may be.

You ask: "What do they know of the use to which he pages as the case may be." The statements aiready made show that he paper he have anything whatever to calculate the paper he buys from them, anyhow?" The statements aiready made show that he paper for the Catholic News is supplied and charged to the Catholic News is supplied and charged to the Catholic News is supplied and charged to the Catholic Ne referred to had you been aware that they are entirely at variance with the facts. We presume, of course, you

do with the paper for the Catholic News except to print it.

You say, "What a thoughtless, if not, indeed, a reckless and dishonest thing of them to go and swear to something they knew northing about." The forecombinest the same of the complying win the entirely reasonable request of the comply a statement concerning material of the complete of the concerning maters of which have and were competent to speak.

From the control of the undersigned on seeing your editorial, and not by a of the undersigned on seeing your editorial, and not by a fine the control of t

Yes, the more the World declines the more lively the affidavits, the more poignant the humbug, the more desperate the expedients But what do we care if Pulitzer gives away a ton of Worlds a day so that his paper merchants may disport the gaudy and delusive affidavit? It does not concern us. The question of the World's quick and final decay is to be determined by the public alone, and not by, the chaps who study the equipoise between the paper mills and the junk shops, and stand ready to help out any imposture that lies along the difficult line between square falsehood and qualified misrepresentation.

Why, only yesterday Judas had the effrontery to testify that his circulation was over 280,000 day for the month of November! Perhaps Bulkley and Parsons will make a few affidavits to that.

The United Bemocracy.

THE NEW YORK SUN is rapidly winning golden opinions for itself at the hands of the united and na-tional Democracy. THE TWO BUNS.

Some Remarkable Things Discovered by as

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Permit me as an expert in astronomy and an experi-enced and careful observer of THE SUN to call your attention to some facts that must be of interest to all men of science and critical observers of the unceasing march of human progress. I have long been struck by the startling resemblances that often, if not more frequently, exist between things on earth and have thus discovered are more than remarks ble. For instance, I have just completed a course of observations which thoroughly con-vinces me that either nature has perpetrated a coincidence of unusual magnitude, or else that the greatest earthly luminary was named affor the greatest heavenly ditto, or the greatest heavenly ditto after the greatest earthly lumi-nary, I don't know which. If the idea has never struck you before, I call your attention to it now. The result of my observations, em-bodied in deadly parallel shape, is as follows:

THE BUN ABOVE: THE SUN BELOW: Shines for all and is no re-specter of locality or per-gard to creed, color, or ser sons; s very hot;

is always read; at times appears red;

a has never been colleged,

abut a dead or dying World

once got itself galvanized,
into life enough to shuftle
around between it and the
public, and kicking up a
good many monkey shires,
awd all the people looking,
and imagined that little! was
filling the whole thrustment,
never suspecting that all
the while Tur Sux was shirting right through it, and is at times eclipsed by dead world passing between it and our planet;

once stood still:

stood still once long enough to take good square aim be-fore it impressed upon the other fellow the advisability

when it shines casts shad-ows; casts shadows all the time, being always shining and evil deers and injunite wither in its light, and are blighted by its shadow; is the king of dailies; s the king of day:

never sets, for "Earth, when day is done appears turning from the sun, brings as an Evzning Sun; night to man."

sometimes is disfigured by but there are never any flied Long may they both shine! TROY, N. Y., Nov. 28. CHARLES E. POTTS.

MASSAGE IN JAPAN.

Varying Experiences of a Distinguished American Lady and Gentlemen.

Hiss Scidmore in the Globe-Carter Harrison in the Com-We decided to have an The amma practises what amma to shampoo us each is known by the French as night, and bring to us de-massage. The art consists licious rest and sleep. Yu-in kneading all the muscles moto streets resound with of the body and bringing the wall of the blind sham them into play. It is pracposers whistle every night, itsed not only by men, but and we engaged the stars of also by women, and at al-

the profession. Two blear most every inn where I eyed and ill-favored old have stopped, among the hags were told off to the first persons to proffer their services were the ammas. two other ladies. When we came back from the evening bath the witches were poed us was an ungainly ready to begin their performances, and, without an incantation, one seized upon me and began pressing first the practice she had been pressed by with and then believed to serve and our pressing first the practice she had been

one side of my ribs and then obliged to serve an appren-the other with all her might ticeship of three wears. She and main. She pressed the had practised massage for breath out of my body so ten years already. that I could utter no sound.

The patient lies upon a and next she took the spinal rug, while the amma kneels cord at the back of my beside him. The first act in neck. and, with quick the drama deals with the neck. and, with quick the drama deals with the pinches with the ends of all abdominal cavity. Flacing her fingers at once, tried to lift it from its place. In the same way she ploked out the abdomen. above the same way she ploked out the abdomen. above the hips, the amma compresses the cords and muscles of the body laterally a number of times; then, drawing up the body laterally a number of times; then, drawing up the loose folds of the dub. Each victim hadabout an hour's working, and we spond in their direction willingly overpaid both of with that of the colon. This them in order to get them out of the room, and in the summa was one of kneeded, the process termiting by a smart bastina-

the great delusions of tour, nating by a smart basting ists. When we saw the two do administrated hags going down the of the feet. village street by daylight. The arms and chest are we wondered at our cour-treated as the legs, and age in being shut up in the then the patient is turned same room with them.

over, face downward, and the shoulders and back are punched and kneaded until the breath almost forsake the body. The entire performance ends with a vig crous rubbing of the neck, which, in my case, seemed to threaten the dislocation of the cervical vertebre Our amma was working with all her might almost

The result of the experiment was such as to warrant The art of the amma appears likely to survive for a

Mr. Stokes's Great Picture Appreciated. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. Bouguereau is an exquisite colorist, and in

this life sized painting of Satyr and a group of symphs he has produced a picture which ought to gladden cen-The nymphs, forgetting their own personality, with no false modesty, in all the gice and joyousness of the woods, are drawing old Satyr down to the waters to give him a ducking, as he has disturbed them in their bathing. These nymphs are as innocent as children, and any Comatock who stands before that picture and allows his soul to be revolted at itself, brings to our mind the old legend of the monka, who were ascetic and looking for sin everywhere, and when on the Saubath morning as they passed along the road they heard a bird pouring forth its heart in song, they turned and asked it if i was not a devil to be so happy on that Sunday morning whereupon the bird promptly replied: "Yes, I am a devil." to intimate to them that those who scorn nature

> All True Democrats Approve. From the Shelbyville Democrat.

schalf of Col. Fellows only a word need be said. It loubtless gave great offence to the Mugwump and other so-called independent elements, but it secured for President a greater degree of true blue Democratic af-fection than any other act of his Administration. The Boss and the Affidavit Man. From the Omaha World

As to the effect of Mr. Cleveland's letter in

Proprietor-Have you been to the magistrate o swear to our circulation to day!
Business Manager—No, there is plenty of time.
"Well, if you're not busy, go down to the press room

and as soon as the edition is run off bring the papers up

stairs and I'll help you fold them." Haif a Million for the Dwyers.

From the Sportsman The Dwyer Bros. in the last four years have started horses 626 times, winning 250 times, running second 140 times, and third 111 times. Their yearly winnings have been in that time: 1884 \$63 500 \$86,897; 1886, \$208,549; 1887, \$159,242. Total \$517,008

Don't Go to California Without \$5,000. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Say to all your moneyless readers, and those having less than 5.000 to stop coming to California. Rich people may

do as they please, but the poor laborer and mechanic should bear their Eastern ills rather than dy out here to endure what is found here and enter the multitude n the doggish scramble for a poor bone.

Poor people are rushing here from all parts of the country, when there is only a tithe of the opportunities found in the Kaat. The well to do come here and enjoy the best, then return Kaat, dealing our extravagant praises of the country, thereby lutting out extravagant to misery. This is a country for rich to see favored to misery. This is a country for rich to oppose only, and the most extravagantly rated I have ever seen.

Los Argeles, Cal. Nov. 23. Ost Web Knows.

An Inflation Platform Wanted.

From the Chicago News. Mr. Evarte says he is not a candidate for President. It is possible, however, that he would con-sent to run if nominated on a platform demanding larger dictionaries and more of them.

Maid and Mistress From Puck.

"I'm going to leave, mum!"
"What for! I am sure I have done all the work myself in order to keep a gir!"
"Well mum, ther work's not done to suit me !"